

Canada West-Colored People-their Situation.

Messrs. Editors:—The undersigned was appointed an agent by the friends of the 'Fugitive Slaves' in Randolph, Marlboro', Buxton, and Windham, to visit and report the wants of the fugitives in Canada West, and to administer to them such aid as was committed to his care, by the friends of the slave in the above named places.

There are in Canada West probably not far from 3,000 fugitives. It is impossible to arrive at the exact number, as they are daily arriving, many of them having been hurried away from the Free (7) States, where they had accumulated some property; have sold their possessions at a great sacrifice, and are in need at present.

Large donations of clothing have been forwarded, and as there are plenty of opportunities for labor to those who will labor, and they can obtain provisions there cheaper than on the Reserve, there cannot be much suffering. Wheat is but four to five shillings per bushel. Corn three shillings per bushel. Pork three dollars per barrel.

Canada West is the place for the people of color to settle.

The soil is fertile, and well covered with beautiful timber, and the rivers Thames and Sydenham are navigable for vessels of the first class, that sail upon the Lakes.

As good land 'as lay before the sun,' can be purchased for \$2.50 per acre, and sufficiently near those rivers to afford them an opportunity of shipping their wood to the Detroit market.

There is a steam mill owned by colored men at Dava, on the Sydenham river, that this season loaded a vessel with black walnut lumber for the Boston market, at \$14 per thousand.

Many of the people of color are making money in Canada West.

From what information I could obtain from the most reliable sources, there has been sufficient donations to meet their present necessities, and unless Christmas holidays shall furnish enlarged stampedes, there cannot be much need in Canada West.

The Eastern district I did not visit, and of course cannot judge.

Any donation that I may hereafter be made, had better be forwarded to Detroit, directed to the care of Messrs. Hallowell & Raymond, corner of Woodward and Jefferson Avenue, who will give them their earliest attention, and forward them to Committees of Vigilance in the several settlements of colored people.

But by all means make no donations in grain, for all provisions can be obtained cheaper here than there, and the grain had better be sold, and the money forwarded as above directed, and thus the expense of transportation, dockage, drayage, ferrage and duty, &c., would be saved.

In conclusion, I would say to the colored people, by all means make your homes in Canada, where your rights are at least politically acknowledged, and become owners of the soil, and identified with the interests of the country, and by habits of industry and economy, they can secure a competency of the comforts and even luxuries of life.

Yours, &c., WM. STEDMAN.

Carolina Bluster.

The Telegraphic report that South Carolina is arming and promising to give her Uncle Sam a severe flogging does not greatly alarm us. She is rather wolfish at present, but she will not hurt any body much, and we trust nobody will hurt her. Should she proceed to the extremity of resisting the collection of the Federal Revenue and expelling the U. S. officers from Charleston, we trust her coast will be effectually blockaded by the Navy, so as to enforce the collection of duties on all incoming goods outside of her jurisdiction, and that she will there be left to rot. Let no blood be needlessly shed, but let us unworthy concessions be made. What we apprehend is not that South Carolina will practically secede from the Union, but that undue trucking to her will be resorted to on the pretext of averting that deplored catastrophe. The Tariff Commission of 1833 and the Ten Millions to Texas in 1850 are precedents which must not be followed in 1851. Gentlemen of the South! The Free States will not surrender half of California to Slavery, and will not consent to the establishment of Slavery in New Mexico and Utah! They do not regret of having successfully resisted the Extension of Slavery into our New Territories. They do not feel that they have demanded anything that was not right, nor that they have in any way encroached upon the rights of the South. They do not regard the 'Adjustment' of last summer as, on the whole, favorable to the North, nor will they consent on the assumption that it was, to give new guarantees and new assurances to the Slaveholding interest. Let it be fairly understood that, in case of a secession of S. Carolina, the North will not needlessly shed one drop of her blood, nor on any consideration surrender one tittle of its cherished principles, and we shall arrive speedily and happily at the end of this new demonstration.—N. Y. Tribune.

The White Fugitive Slaves.

The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of the 2d inst. gives the conclusion of the curious Fugitive Slave case at that place:

THE FUGITIVES RETURNED.—On Saturday morning the Committee, appointed on the previous evening to solicit subscriptions for the release of persons claimed as fugitives, went actively to work, and by noon had collected nearly sufficient to meet the demands of Travel. The remainder was advanced by one or two of our citizens.—The Committee then proceeded to Louisville, paid the \$300, received a bill of sale and the documents upon which Travel rested his claim, and brought the woman and boy back to this city.

Thus terminates one of the most singular and interesting cases of the kind which we will venture to say, has ever occurred in the United States. It is a remarkable fact that the sympathy for these persons was not confined to the free State of Indiana, but was manifested equally by citizens of Kentucky who became cognizant of the facts in the case. In Caseyville they were torn by a slaveholding mob from the man claiming them, and he threatened with the summary vengeance of the excited multitude; and when milder counsels prevailed, and the fugitives were brought before the proper tribunals, they were released as white persons. In Louisville, also, the feeling was very strong,

and as soon as they were seen several prominent citizens at once proposed to raise the necessary funds for their liberation. Indeed, we understand they are still anxious to contribute to this object, and for this purpose it is proposed to hold a meeting this evening.

We hope never to hear of another such a case as this. For persons pronounced white by nineteen twentys of all who see them, to be carried away captive and held in slavery, is something revolting to the feelings of every American citizen. When the United States marshal came here to execute the order of Judge Huntington, he expressed his fears that our citizens would release the prisoners by force. But their best friends told the marshal to proceed in his mission, and that he would not be molested. Mr. Meredith frequently said that this was the most disagreeable duty he had ever been called upon to perform; and at once subscribed fifteen dollars toward their release.

We are rejoiced that our citizens acted as they did. Under very aggravated circumstances they have exhibited their respect for the law; and in so promptly subscribing for the liberation of these persons, have shown that they are not insensible to the calls of benevolence and charity.

The Bulletin, of the same date, says: We are informed that when the Committee informed the captives that they had bought them and were going to give them their liberty, they 'wept for joy.' Their hearts were too full to allow them to express, in words, the deep and fervent gratitude they felt for the kindness and generosity the people of New Albany had so promptly evinced in their behalf.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPHET AND BLOW A DOUBTLESS OR A FEARING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Western A. S. Society are requested to meet in Salem on the FIRST OF JANUARY, (the day of the Fair,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the usual place. It is hoped that the attendance will be general and punctual.

O. JOHNSON, Sec.

We hope to see a large number of our friends from the country at the meeting to be held in this place on Sunday next, (to-morrow.) We feel no hesitation in promising them that the Discourse of our friend Webster will be worth hearing. It is expected at the time we write that the meeting will be held in the Second Baptist Church; but if not there, then at the Town Hall.

The Fair.

We need only remind our friends in Salem and vicinity that the Western Anti-Slavery Fair will open at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, Dec. 31st, and continue during that and the following day. On New Year's evening a Supper will be served for a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Tickets to be had at the Fair. We trust our friends will all be liberal in furnishing provisions.

See Committee's advertisement in another column.

The New York Observer.

This paper is the fit organ of the Old Hunker portion of the Presbyterian Church. It goes for the Fugitive law with as much alacrity as Bennett's Herald, and is not less mendacious than that notorious print, which has well earned the title of 'Satanic Press.' In a recent article the Editor illustrates his piety and his regard for historical truth in the following luminous style:

"In the year 1830, a man, who shall be nameless, attracted public attention by loud and bitter denunciations against slavery and American Christians. Of a shallow understanding, with unmeasured impudence and an almost unmeasured mastery of the vocabulary of abuse and denunciation, he filled the land with a strange mixture of truth and falsehood. It was difficult to decide which he hated worst, SLAVEHOLDING or CHRISTIANITY, the planters at the South or the clergy at the North. His agents went to and fro, denouncing both with equal bitterness, and seeming to care little as to which suffered the most from their attacks. Many men of purer minds and more honest intentions devoted themselves to the cause of anti-slavery, still loving the church, and endeavoring to save the Scriptures, the Clergy, and the Church, while they destroyed slavery. But too many of them shared largely in his false ethics and his bitter spirit of reproach.

"And now, in 1850, what does this apostle of bitterness and disorder behold? How it must rejoice his heart to see not a few of the clergy adopting the same theory of natural rights on which he planted his foot, justifying resistance to law, as he had done, and teaching the right of the slave to assassinate his master.

This viper gnaws a file. His attempt to disparage the talents of Garrison is in singular contrast with the results which he malignantly ascribes to his agency. That, however, is of very little consequence. But note the reckless mendacity of the writer. He fixes the date of Garrison's appearance at the head of the anti-slavery movement in 1830, whereas the Liberator was not commenced till 1831, and 'his agents' did not begin to 'run to and fro' till more than a year after that. The representation that he 'hated Christianity' is a malignant falsehood, for as late as 1833, his religious views were rigidly Orthodox. Infidelity was not one of the charges brought against him by the pro-slavery priesthood at that day. The Observer, however, probably considers itself licensed to say any thing of Abolitionists that will serve its purpose.

R. F. WILCOX, Publishing Agent of The Liberator, is requested to stop the number of that paper now sent to John Deming, New Lyme, O.

Methodist Ministers Speaking.

The world certainly does move! There could hardly be stronger evidence of the fact than is afforded in the passage of the following preamble and resolutions at the meeting of Methodist Preachers held in this town a few weeks ago. We copy them from the Pittsburgh Advocate, where they appear over the signature of Rev. J. Montgomery:

Whereas, The Congress of our country has recently passed a most infamous law; and whereas, this law is in direct contravention of the law of God and the Constitution of our country, prohibiting Christians from feeding the hungry and clothing the naked; and whereas, we deem this law a disgrace to the statutes of any civilized nation, and much more to a Christian; and whereas, we deem it an inhuman attempt to bring those of the Free States, who enjoy and have ever enjoyed the right to freedom, into the same guilt and condemnation with the slave holder; and whereas, we believe in the language of Mr. Wesley that 'American slavery is the vilest that ever saw the sun.' Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we will obey God rather than man.

2. Resolved, That we deem it our duty to raise our voices against sin in both high and low places, and that we will cry out against the law referred to above, as well as its great parent, the sum of all villainies—American Slavery.

Well, let those preachers live up to these resolutions—let them withdraw their fellowship from the Conferences which tolerate slaveholding, and we will believe them in earnest. Too often such resolutions are adopted merely from policy, to propitiate a growing anti-slavery sentiment in or out of the Church, and with no intention of carrying them out in practice. The sincerity of these clergymen must be proved or disproved by their future conduct. Let them be watched.

WILLIAM W. BROWN.—We frequently receive English newspapers containing reports of addresses on American Slavery by our fugitive friend. He is evidently doing a good work in that country by diffusing among the people authentic information respecting the condition of our slaves, and showing the British people how they may co-operate with the friends of freedom on this side of the Atlantic. We have before us the North and South Shields Gazette of Nov. 29, in which we find a report of a speech made by Mr. Brown in South Shields on the Fugitive law. In that speech he says: "It was my intention to have returned to America the present Winter or coming Spring, but the hope of seeing my dear children so soon has been blasted by the passing of the new law. I dare not return to the land of my birth now, or if I should, I would most likely be seized by the man who claims my body as his property, and the President of the United States has said that he will send the troops of the country to enforce the new and odious law." What a tale is this to be told in the ears of European despots!

AMIN BAY, the Turkish lion, for whose traveling expenses Congress appropriated \$10,000, on the supposition that he was an Ambassador of the Sultan and a man of rank, turns out to be no Ambassador at all, but only a Lieut. Colonel of the Turkish Navy, sent here to acquire a knowledge of certain naval improvements in the U. S. dockyards. He has been paraded through the country as a great lion, Daniel Webster officiating as chief showman. Daniel will probably feel now very much as the negro did, who, on the supposition that Whitfield was preaching on a certain occasion, threw himself on the ground in great apparent agony, to show how deeply he was moved by the eloquence of that popular speaker. Being told by one who sought an explanation of his conduct that it was not Whitfield, but somebody else, to whom he was listening, he jumped up, scratched his head and exclaimed, 'Dat is too bad—too bad—me dirty my new coat for nothing.'

CONSCIENCE OF A HUNKER PRIEST.—Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of Concord, N. H., (the same that Rogers used irreverently to call Nat. Bouton,) having swallowed the Fugitive law without winking and wrapped his sacerdotal mantle around the apostate Webster, requested the Editor of the Independent Democrat no longer to send that paper to him, as he could not 'conscientiously' receive it into his house. He can seize a fugitive slave and deliver him over to his tyrant master 'with alacrity,' but his conscience is too tender to allow him to read an anti-slavery newspaper! The sneak didn't even offer to pay arrears!

PARTY SERVILITY.—The Portage Whig, before the appearance of the President's Message, spoke out against the Fugitive law. It now refuses even to publish the proceedings of indignation meetings. Could any thing be more contemptible than such servility to party?

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.—The Ravenna Star of last week contains the proceedings of meetings held to denounce the Fugitive law in Paris, Rootstown and Palmyra. The meetings were all large and spirited, and the resolutions breathe a spirit of determined hostility to the law. At Palmyra a letter was read from Mr. Giddings, which will be found in this paper.

THE NORTH STAR.—This paper, started by Frederick Douglass under many discouragements, has reached the close of its third volume. It is not too much to say that it has been conducted with signal ability and done a great deal to illustrate the capabilities and develop the intellectual and moral resources of the people of color. Frederick Douglass is indeed a wonderful man. May his Star shine brighter and brighter unto the 'perfect day' of Liberty!

CHAPMAN AT LARGE.—William L. Chapman has been liberated, says the telegraph, on bail. Gerrit Smith contributed \$5,000 toward the necessary sum. Thousands will rejoice that he is out of the hands of the slaveholders, if he shall succeed in making his escape with a whole skin.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

In my last I mentioned that I would notice two or three meetings held in Pennsylvania more particularly than I had some others. I do this that the readers of the Bugle may be enabled to form some conception of the state of things in Western Pennsylvania.

Wellsburg is a small town in Erie County, possessing a town-house, open, I believe, to all who wish to speak. I felt a little interested in visiting it, from the fact that when last in this State, Mr. Curtis and myself held some of the most exciting meetings I have recollection of. At that time the Free Will Baptist Minister, Mr. Wells, had been stamping it for Gen. Taylor, and boldly defended himself. At my first meeting during this tour, the assembly was good and the people attentive. At the close a gentleman, bearing the title of General, I believe, rose and made a speech of near three quarters of an hour in length, and such a speech! A real raw-head and bloody-bones speech! He showed the glorious state of our free country, the horrible doctrines of the abolitionists, the manner in which such men and doctrines ought to be treated—referred with great gusto to the treatment of George Thompson in Faneuil Hall, and declared that although he was opposed to all mob violence, no man ever more richly deserved a coat of tar and feathers than myself. I never saw a man—a gentleman, so completely excited—deranged in meeting. He raved and stamped about, accused me of being an emissary of Great Britain, and receiving large sums of gold, (city that ain't true,) hoped the people would sit quietly and hear me, then declared no American ought to allow such sentiments to be uttered. Verily the love of country had made him mad. I do not believe that in his sane, sober moments he would have conducted himself so disorderly. At the close of his remarks a Major General rose under a very strong head influence of spirit, and spoke some in opposition; then a Colonel—but I am happy to state they were officers without troops. If the rank and file had been equal to the 'Commissioned,' I cannot tell what would have been the result.

On the second evening the Fugitive Bill was the subject of discussion. Scarcely have I seen a more determined spirit of opposition to the law. None spoke in defence, save the gentleman who made 'the speech' of the evening before. He was more calm than on the previous evening, and apologized for his course on that evening. But, said he, 'if you had a hundred chairmen (a chairman had been appointed) I would pay no regard to them, when I hear sentiments uttered derogatory to our country.' This evening Rev. Mr. Winton (Free Will) spoke out clearly on the duty of all to resist the bill. My old friend, Rev. Mr. Wells, also spoke, and I tell you, it made atonement for his sins. He is a very excitable man, and the way he did put it on the bill and its abettors was a caution. You never saw more excitement in a Methodist revival than there was in that meeting for a time. 'The General' is said by all to be a very fine man in the neighborhood, of good disposition, &c. But alas! he is a Democrat. To do our friend justice, I will state that he came and bought some anti-slavery books at the close of the meeting.

At Lockport I held five meetings, all which were attended by very large and interested audiences. Two years ago the school house was large enough to hold more than would attend, and had it not been for a magistrate we should have been hardly used. This time the meetings were held in the Protestant Methodist Church, a shell of a building, and cold and uncomfortable as the house was, it was none too large for the congregations. Here Abby K. Foster held meetings on her way East, and was interrupted by a Free Will Baptist minister named Page. He also appeared at my meetings, and although he very carefully opposed the fugitive bill, he wished it distinctly understood that he had no sympathy with the Garrisonians who were everywhere known to be infidels, &c. I told him I thanked him in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society that he had disclaimed all connection with us, for he could not possibly be more willing and anxious that that fact should be known than we were. The Anti-Slavery Society had nothing for such men to do. It needed and could only use men of mind, men liberal and large in their views. But he was so priestly, sectarian and narrow in his views that he could not even grasp the magnitude and glory of our movement. Here Mr. Winton was again present, and made a thrilling and effective speech—a perfect contrast to his brother, as much so as a volume to a page. He declared himself a Garrisonian but it was not for one point, viz: that he thought the Constitution could be amended. He would go for dissolution—anything rather than slavery should continue in existence. A Mr. House made himself look very foolish by his defence of the slave laws. Another man tried to get up cheers after the Faneuil Hall fashion, but no one helped him, and he ran out of the house crying traitor, &c.

On the whole, the meetings were glorious, and I have no doubt will produce good—much good. At a school-house in the neighborhood of Lockport we found the door nailed up. It was snowing pretty hard, and I told you it was not long before the door opened. Our friend Ira Randle said that rails were good things for opening refractory doors. When we did get in, the meeting was a good one—a kind of revival. Sold books, got a few subscribers and came away rejoicing. I hope H. C. Wright will make it in his way to go through that region between this and Spring. There's a good time coming!

W.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—It seems almost certain that the rates of postage will soon be reduced either to the standard proposed by the Postmaster General, (3 cents for pre-paid letters, and 5 cents for those not pre-paid,) or to a still lower figure.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Thirty-six thousand people have been exiled from Rome since the return of the Pope.

Paper from tow has been manufactured in Prussia of such a quality that when used for bank-notes counterfeiting is almost impossible.

George Thompson's Lectures on British India, in Boston, are listened to by large audiences, including not a few of the most distinguished citizens of all sects and parties.

President Quincy on being called upon to sign the call for the hunker meeting in Boston, replied that he "would not disgrace himself so much as to do that."

A mass of rock was recently dislodged from the brink of the precipice at Niagara Falls, and precipitated into the abyss below. This shows that the Falls are gradually wearing away.

The citizens of Cleveland are moving for the location in that city of a new branch Lunatic Asylum which is presumed the State will soon build.

The President has officially notified Congress that Texas has accepted the terms of the Boundary Bill. Mexico will now be organized as a Territory.

EDMUND QUINCY was knocked down by a runaway horse in Boston on the 17th inst., and had a narrow escape from sudden death.

The Pittsburgh Gazette announces by authority of Mr. Barnum that Jenny Lind will positively give a concert in that city in the early part of March.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, a leading Whig paper, says it will not be surprised to see Daniel Webster on the Democratic side at no distant day. That, it says, will be a coalition with a cement to it!

At the great Richmond, Va., meeting, somebody moved non-intercourse with Great Britain (as well as with the North,) she being aggressive against Slavery. Cotton said No! Tobacco said No! It was rejected.

The town of Weymouth, Mass., in its corporate capacity, has adopted resolutions declaring the right and duty of slaves to run away, and denouncing the Fugitive law in the severest terms. A good example for other towns.

The Indiana State Convention has backed out from its project to secure the rights of married women by a Constitutional provision. The section proposed and once adopted has been reconsidered and rejected, 75 to 55.

Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham, formerly matron of the Sing Sing prison, and the projector of a partially successful scheme of female emigration to California, has become the proprietor of a fine farm near San Francisco, the crops of which are worth \$50,000.

The Non-Slaveholder has been discontinued at the close of its fifth volume. Its principal object has been to promote the cause of abstinence from the productions of slave labor. It has been edited with much ability by Samuel Rhoades.

Negroes, it seems, run away South. Wild Cat crossed the Brazos a few weeks since, on his way to Mexico, with a large body of runaway negroes. It is supposed he intends to establish a colony of free negroes in the Mexican territory, below the Presidio Grande. Wild Cat appears to be a practical abolitionist.

The South Carolina Senate has almost unanimously passed a resolution calling for a State Convention next December, the delegates to which are to be elected next October. The House was expected to concur in the resolution. Both houses have passed the bill appropriating \$300,000 for military purposes. A motion is pending in the Senate to call back the South Carolina Congressmen.

COLUMBIA, the Capital of South Carolina, has 6,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,184 are Whites, 166 Free Colored, and 2,650 Slaves. 'Richland District' which includes Columbia, has 20,243 inhabitants—of whom 6,777 are Whites, 488 Free Colored, and 12,978 Slaves. When 'the North' gets the terrible flogging which is 'in store' for her, says the N. Y. Tribune, Richland means to be at the head of the charging column.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal says the opinion is gaining ground there that fugitive slaves from the United States would be a valuable class of immigrants. It thinks their intelligence and industry would enable them to assume the position of small farmers, greatly to their own advantage and the benefit of the island, while they would soon acquire a handsome competency.

A sharp correspondence is said to have taken place between the Austrian Minister at Washington and the U. S. Secretary of State, the former having complained of this government for sending an agent to Hungary, with instructions to recognize her independence as soon as it should be established. There is talk even of war between the two countries, but we presume there will be nothing more serious than talk.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—No. 345 opens with a deeply interesting review, from the British Quarterly, of Chateaubriand's Memoirs, and contains beside a great variety of selections from various sources.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL.—The January number comes in the quarto form, is superbly printed, and filled with articles bearing the impress of scientific investigation and fine literary taste. 'Throw physic to the dogs,' or, if you cannot be so cruel to the canine species, bury it in the dunghill, and subscribe at once for the Water Cure Journal.

Treason! Treason!

GREENSBORO, Henry Co., Va., Dec. 9th, 1850.

DEAR OLIVER: Every thing is working together for excitement in Indiana. The quiet of this State is being fairly broken. All parties in Church and State are being thoroughly roused. Every effort is being made to keep down agitation. HUNTINGTON, the U. S. District Judge for the District of Indiana, acting under orders from Washington, has instructed the Grand Jury to search out and present before him, for trial, every person suspected of harboring or concealing, or in any way aiding fugitive slaves. The Attorney General of the State and the Attorneys General for the various districts, have given their opinions about the law and urged on the people the duty to help execute it. The Convention to amend the Constitution turned aside from their duty and quarreled two days over the fugitive law, finally passing resolutions approving it, introduced or amended by ROBERT DALE OWEN.—The lawyers in the various County towns are trying to brow-beat the people into quiet submission to the law by threatening to inform on all who violate it, harbor or assist fugitives, and to strip them of their property: Last of all, the slaveholders of Indiana have raised the cry of TREASON, TREASON; and have set on foot measures to arrest those who are stirring up the people to resist the law as traitors. FOOLS and BLIND! They know not with whom they have to deal. I have just said to Jonathan Huddleston, Seth Hinshaw and others, that the best use they could possibly put us all to, is to take us up on a charge of TREASON. I wish they would. I covet no greater honor from men than that of being worthy to be called a traitor to this slaveholding, kidnapping Government, and an infidel to a pro-slavery religion, and an atheist to what slave-holders and their abettors, what those who passed and those who would help execute this fugitive law call God, and trample in the dust all such laws, constitutions, religions and gods. They are just infernal, and I will treat them as such.

Now the President's message is brought in to help quiet the people. Fillmore reminds Congress of the duty to stop the agitation of the slavery question at the North—to put down Anti-Slavery. As well may he urge Congress to pass a law that we shall not breathe and that our hearts shall not palpitate—as well may Congress pass a law, and pour miserable kidnapping Fillmore attempt to execute a law, forbidding the lightning to leap from the cloud, or the planets in their course, as to think of carrying out a law making it a crime to aid men to escape from slavery. As well attempt to put out the sun 'by fanning in his face with a peacock's feather,' as to extinguish our Humanity, our outgushing sympathy for the hunted fugitive by an act of Congress.

TREASON! TREASON!! O the last vestige of my manhood must be erased from my soul, before I can be other than a traitor to a law or Constitution that makes it a crime to arise from a brute to a man, or to aid a man thus to arise. God help me! Oliver—I am roused to madness, to frenzy, to think of what that law and Constitution would have us do. See—for God's sake, see! This whole nation conspired together to arraign a man as a felon for claiming to be a man and not a beast. John McLean—Levi Woodbury, the whole Legislature, Judicial and Executive power of this Republic, sitting in judgment on a man for claiming his right to be entered on the records of this world as a man rather than as a beast! I am disgusted with the senseless cant of politics and religions—about the Constitution—the law—the Bible—God, &c. It is because the victims are black that they utter this cant. If they or their families were on the auction block, they would say, 'Save us—Union or no Union—Bible or no Bible—God or no God—even though the nation go down in one ocean of blood.' Yes, and I had rather see this nation blotted out forever and every living being in it destroyed—and the whole continent sunk in a dead sea of silence and desolation, like Sodom and Gomorrah, than see it continued as it now is—drunk with the tears and blood of the helpless, unoffending, dumb slave. If my father and the mother who bore me were slaveholders, and their slaves should seek to escape by cutting their throats, my sympathies and my efforts should be for the slave. I would not stand life-guard to my own mother to protect her against her slaves—if she perished in such foul injustice. Yet this entire nation is made the body-guard of all slaveholders. Oh! the meanness, the utter loathsomeness of that American, or that man who is reptile enough to strike hands with Southern tyrants against the slaves struggling to become a man. If I or the dearest object of my love and adoration were placed before John McLean to be tried by him as a felon, because I claimed to be man and not a beast, if I could think it right to kill any man, I would stick a dagger into that man's heart who should dare to sit in judgment on me on such a charge, if I knew that annihilation were to be my lot the next moment.

But I must stop. You will soon hear from this region again. I have held meetings in several places since I last wrote from Jay Co. Deep is the feeling, and stern the resolution to resist unto death the fugitive law. Fillmore the kidnapper had better not try to execute it.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE TARIFF.—The Hunker Manufacturers of the North are doing their prettiest to procure such alterations in the Tariff as will favor their interests. Having bowed themselves before the Moloch of slavery, they now beseech their dear Southern brethren to give them as a 'reward of merit' protection to their water-wheels and spinning-jennies. The slaveholders seem rather sulky, and we fear the doughfaces will not get their sugar plums. They can't get worse than they deserve.